

Amendments to the Specification

Please amend the paragraph entitled Brief Description of the Preferred Embodiment bridging pages 4 and 5 of the specification as follows:

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENT

B1 Referring to Fig.5, the device of the present invention for eliminating the flicker phenomenon of a thin-film-transistor liquid-crystal-display (TFT-LCD) comprises: a first switch SW1 10, a discharge circuit 12, a second switch SW2 14, a trigger signal source 16, and a plurality of compensators 18. The first switch SW1 10 is configured between a power supply and the output end of the device. The discharge circuit 12 is connected between the first ~~switch~~switch SW1 10 and the output end of the device at one end and is connected to the other ground at the other end. The second switch SW2 14 is used for controlling whether the discharge circuit is grounded. The trigger signal source 16 is used for controlling the switches SW1 and SW2. When the first switch SW1 10 is on and the second switch SW2 14 is off, the output end of the device is connected to the power supply Vdd and the circuit is recharged. When the first switch SW1 10 is off and the second switch SW2 14 is on, the discharge circuit 12 is grounded and discharged. The temperature compensators 18 can be located between the trigger signal source 16 and the first switch SW1 10, the trigger signal source 16 and the second switch SW2 14, or anywhere in the discharge circuit 12 to equalize the voltage float at the output end of the device to the temperature characteristic of the TFT such that the circuit recharge or discharge rate is slower at lower temperatures and faster at higher temperatures.

Please amend the paragraph bridging pages 5 and 6 of the specification as follows:

b2 The temperature compensator 18 can be a component, such as a transistor with certain temperature characteristics or a thermistor, or a temperature-compensation circuit such as a diode circuit. The temperature compensator of the present invention has a negative temperature ~~constant~~coefficient. Taking the thermistor for example, the resistance becomes smaller when the temperature becomes larger. Conversely, the resistance becomes larger when the temperature decreases. When the temperature becomes lower and the resistance increases, the RC constant in the discharge circuit 12 increases. As a result, the discharge rate becomes slower, and the pulse wave provided to the TFT is slashed less, leaving a longer recharging period for the TFT. In other words, the image signals on the signal lines have more time to be written into the liquid crystal capacitors and the storage capacitors at the lower temperature.

Please amend the first full paragraph on page 6 of the specification as indicated below:

b3 Accordingly, the present invention uses devices with temperature-compensation characteristics to make the gate pulse wave suffer less from the slash impact at low temperature and more at high temperature. Thereby, the length of the TFT conductive time to meet the recharging requirements at different temperatures can be controlled. The temperature-compensation device can be components or circuits with negative temperature ~~constant~~coefficient.
